



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/691,928	10/23/2003	Jay A. Goldstein	JAG 100	1611
23579 7590 07/18/2008 PATREA L. PABST PABST PATENT GROUP LLP 400 COLONY SQUARE, SUITE 1200 1201 PEACHTREE STREET ATLANTA, GA 30361				
EXAMINER SCHLENTZ, NATHAN W				
ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER				
1616				
MAIL DATE DELIVERY MODE				
07/18/2008 PAPER				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/691,928

Applicant(s)

GOLDSTEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Nathan W. Schlientz

Art Unit

1616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

The office action mailed 11 July 2008 has been vacated, and is replaced by the office action presented herein below.

Status of Claims

Claims 1 and 3-5 have been amended in an amendment filed 06 December 2007. As a result, claims 1-17 are pending and are examined herein on the merits for patentability. No claim is allowed at this time.

Withdrawn Rejections

Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from the previous Office Action are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set of rejections and/or objections presently being applied to the instant application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1 and 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Quigley et al. (US 6,075,056).

Quigley et al. disclose a lotion having the following composition: water, the solvent propylene glycol, the humectant glycerin, the emulsifier glyceryl monostearate, the preservatives benzyl alcohol and sodium benzoate, the base triethanolamine, a steroid from about 0.01 to 0.1 wt.%, preferably betamethasone dipropionate (betamethasone dipropionate lotion is a class 5 lower-mid strength potency steroid at 0.02 wt.%, see column 5, line 31), and the antifungal butenafine HCl (column 11, lines 3-23; Table G). Quigley et al. also discloses the antifungal compounds include terbinafine and naftifine (column 4, lines 4-51). Quigley et al. further disclose that steroids that penetrate the skin cause undesirable side effects (column 1, lines 28-29), and penetration of the epidermis with the test formulations proved to be significantly lower than that shown for Lotrisone formulation (column 18, lines 38-42). Therefore, Quigley et al. disclose a lotion composition comprising all the limitations of the instant claims and discloses the desire to minimize penetration of the steroid through the epidermis in an attempt to avoid undesirable side effects. Although the composition listed in Table G of Quigley et al. discloses butenafine as the preferred antifungal, the disclosure recites three antifungal agents of particular interest: terbinafine, naftifine and butenafine (col. 3, l. 63 - col. 4, l. 51). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would immediately envisage a composition comprising all the ingredients listed in Table G, except substituting terbinafine or naftifine for butenafine.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 06 December 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue on page 10 that one would expect to see lower efficacy for the formulations in Quigley et al. when incorporating a low potency steroidal anti-inflammatory, and greater efficacy with stronger steroidal anti-inflammatories, which clearly teaches away from the claimed formulation which specifies that the steroidal anti-inflammatory has a low to low-medium potency in order to avoid local side effects and yet has excellent efficacy.

However, the examiner does not find support for the allegation that Quigley et al. teach away from using a steroidal anti-inflammatory that has a low to low-medium potency. Quigley et al. disclose that the combination of the antifungal agent and the steroid demonstrates a synergistic effect (col. 2, ll. 16-19), and the amount of the steroid required for a therapeutically effective amount will vary depending upon its potency (col. 5, ll. 53-56). Quigley et al. further discloses a lotion formulation comprising 0.01 to 0.1 wt.% steroid, preferably betamethasone dipropionate, in combination with 1 to 3 wt.% of an antifungal, preferably butenafine hydrochloride salt (col. 11, ll. 1-38). The examiner directs attention to col. 5, l. 31, wherein Quigley et al. disclose that betamethasone dipropionate in the form of a lotion is a class 5 (low-medium) potency steroid. Furthermore, "[t]he prior art's mere disclosure of more than one alternative does not constitute a teaching away from any of these alternatives because such disclosure does not criticize, discredit, or otherwise discourage the solution claimed...." See MPEP 2123(I) and (II).

2. Claims 1-3, 8-13 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Burnett et al. (US 6,238,683, published 29 May 2001, same disclosure as EP 1 159 956).

Burnett et al. disclose compositions comprising an antifungal (i.e. ketoconazole and like related imidazole antifungal agents), a steroidal anti-inflammatory (i.e. desonide), a solvent/penetration enhancer (i.e. propylene glycol), a humectant (i.e. glycerin and/or sorbitol), an emollient (stearyl alcohol or cetyl alcohol), dibasic sodium phosphate, PPG-15 stearyl ether, and benzoic acid (abstract; col. 1, ll. 14-22; col. 2, ll. 5-29 and 47-67; col. 3, ll. 1-60; and Tables 1-4). Burnett et al. further disclose that topical compositions known in the prior art comprise an antifungal and steroid have a pH of between 2.5 and 6 (col. 1, ll. 54-58). Burnett et al. further disclose treating *Trichophyton rubrum* (i.e. tinea corporis, tinea cruris and tinea pedis) with the compositions of their invention (col. 7, ll. 14-23).

It is noted that Burnett et al. disclose the required penetration enhancer/solvent selected from the group consisting of alcohol, propylene glycol, or a combination thereof (col. 2, ll. 47-56), wherein the instant invention requires the composition does not cause the steroids to penetrate the skin and cause undesirable side effects (instant claim 1). However, propylene glycol is a solvent listed in the instant claim 12. Also, Burnett et al. disclose that the compositions of their invention demonstrate targeted delivery of desonide to the skin (cutaneous compartments) with greater amounts of the medicaments in the intended sites of the epidermis and dermis (col. 8, ll. 29-44). Burnett et al. state that the compositions demonstrated positively less permeation

through the skin into the receptor that could clinically translate into lower systemic toxicity (col. 8, ll. 45-59). Therefore, even though Burnett et al. refer to the solvent propylene glycol (same as instantly claimed) as a penetration enhancer/solvent, they clarify the desire to prevent permeation of the medicament through the skin and into the receptor, resulting in diminished side effects. Thus, the compositions of Burnett et al. are disclosed not to penetrate through the skin and into the receptor.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to EP 1 159 956 are addressed here under US 6,238,683 because the disclosures are the same. Applicants argue on page 11 that Burnett et al. do not disclose or suggest compositions containing a therapeutically effective amount of an antifungal compound for treating a fungal disease or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of a low to low-medium potency steroidal anti-inflammatory causing minimal skin atrophy, striae and hypopigmentation.

However, the examiner respectfully directs attention to Tables 1-4 wherein Burnett et al. disclose formulations comprising up to 2 wt.% ketoconazole and 0.05 wt.% desonide. Instant claim 5 is drawn to a topical antifungal composition comprising 0.01 to 5.0 wt.% desonide; and the instant specification defines suitable antifungal agents to include ketoconazole (pg. 4, l. 7), wherein the antifungal is present at 0.01 to 5.0 wt.% (pg. 7, ll. 23-24). Therefore, the compositions disclosed by Burnett et al. comprising up to 2 wt.% ketoconazole and 0.05 wt.% desonide would necessarily be a therapeutically effective amount of each component.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1,148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
1. Claims 2, 3, 7 and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quigley et al. (US 6,075,056) as evidenced by the instant specification.

Applicant claims:

Applicant claims a topical antifungal composition comprising an antifungal, a low to low-medium potency non-halogenated steroidal anti-inflammatory (listed in claim 7), and a carrier that does not afford penetration of the steroid through the skin causing undesirable side effects. Applicant further claims a method of treating a fungal disease (listed in claim 16) comprising administering the aforementioned composition with a thin application of the composition two times per day to the affected areas, wherein the patient may comprise a child of under 10 years old (claim 15).

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art

(MPEP 2141.01)

Quigley et al. teach a lotion composition comprising an antifungal, a low-mid strength steroidal anti-inflammatory (0.01 to 0.1 wt.% betamethasone dipropionate lotion), and excipients that don't afford steroidal penetration of the epidermis, as discussed above. Quigley et al. also teach a cream formulation comprising the same excipients as listed in the aforementioned lotion, wherein the steroid is preferably from 0.01 to 0.1 wt.%, and is preferably betamethasone dipropionate (column 7, line 38 through column 8, line 28; Table A).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

(MPEP 2141.02)

Quigley et al. do not explicitly teach an explicit composition comprising a low to low-medium potency steroidal anti-inflammatory having a structure shown in instant claim 2, nor those selected from the group listed in claim 7. However, Quigley et al. teach desonide cream 0.05% as a suitable steroid anti-inflammatory for use in the present invention (column 5, line 45; and column 8, lines 23-24). Desonide is a species within the generic structure of steroid anti-inflammatory compounds shown in instant claim 2 (instant claims 2-5).

Also, Quigley et al. do not explicitly teach applying the composition two times per day to the affected area. However, Quigley et al. teach that routine experimentation by one of ordinary skill in the art would be able to determine the effective amount of application of the topical composition (column 7, lines 11-24).

Furthermore, Quigley et al. do not teach applying the composition to a child of under 10 years old. However, Quigley et al. teach desonide cream 0.05% as a suitable steroidal anti-inflammatory and the instant specification teaches that desonide is a class 6 non-fluorinated topical corticosteroid which has been available for more than two decades and clinical trials have shown that desonide is effective and safe for treating children having dermatosis or other skin diseases.

Finding of *prima facie* obviousness

Rational and Motivation (MPEP 2142-43)

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use desonide cream 0.05% in the cream formulation taught by Quigley et al. because Quigley et al. teach that desonide cream 0.05% is a suitable steroidal anti-inflammatory for use in combination with an antifungal. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use desonide cream 0.05% in the cream formulation of Quigley et al. because desonide is a class 6 non-fluorinated topical corticosteroid which has been available for more than two decades and clinical trials have shown that desonide is effective and safe for treating children having dermatosis or other skin diseases, as evidenced by the instant applications specification. Also, it would have been routine experimentation for a person of ordinary skill in the art to determine the number of applications of the cream formulation of Quigley et al. in order to achieve desired results in treating fungal diseases.

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed

invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Response to Arguments

Applicants argue on pages 14 and 15 applicants have selected not only a small number of the steroidal anti-inflammatories taught by Quigley et al., but also a subset of the concentration range taught by Quigley et al. Applicants further argue that Quigley et al. do not teach each element of the claims.

However, the examiner respectfully argues that Quigley et al. specifically teach a lotion comprising 0.01 to 0.1 wt.% betamethasone dipropionate and 1-3 wt.% butenafine (col. 11, ll. 1-38, Table G). Quigley et al. also teach a cream comprising 0.01 to 0.1 wt.% betamethasone dipropionate and 1-3 wt.% butenafine (col. 7, l. 38 - col. 8, l. 28, Table A). Quigley et al. further teach that desonide cream is a class 6 potency steroidal anti-inflammatory. Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute desonide cream in the place of betamethasone dipropionate cream with the expectation that the steroidal anti-inflammatory would be therapeutically effective.

2. Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Burnett et al. (US 6,238,683) in view of Shah et al. (US 5,219,877).

Applicant claims:

Applicant claims a topical antifungal composition comprising 0.1 to 5.0 wt.% clotrimazole, 0.01 to 5.0 wt.% desonide, and a carrier that does not afford penetration of the steroid through the skin causing undesirable side effects.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art

(MPEP 2141.01)

Burnett et al. teach compositions comprising preferably about 0.05 wt.% desonide (col. 3, ll. 45-53) and preferably about 2 wt.% of an imidazole antifungal agent (col. 3, ll. 7-9 and 45-53), wherein the composition does not permeate through the skin, as discussed above.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

(MPEP 2141.02)

Burnett et al. teach the antifungal agent includes ketoconazole, miconazole, itraconazole, metronidazole, elubiol, and like related imidazole antifungal agents known to those of skill in the art, but do not teach the antifungal agent to comprise clotrimazole as instantly claimed. However, Shah et al. teach formulations suitable for treatment of tinea capitis, tinea corporis, tinea cruris, and tinea pedis comprising 0.2 to 2.0% w/v of an imidazole antifungal agent, such as clotrimazole, and further comprising an anti-inflammatory steroid including desonide (column 1, lines 6-14; and column 3, lines 43-65). Shah et al. further teach that commercially marketed 1 wt.% clotrimazole exhibits

very low permeation rates through skin, and cannot be effectively used for treatment of deep skin fungal infections (column 6, lines 3-34). Thus, the commercially marketed clotrimazole does not permeate through the skin.

Finding of *prima facie* obviousness

Rational and Motivation (MPEP 2142-43)

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use clotrimazole as the imidazole antifungal agent in the compositions of Burnett et al. because Shah et al. teach clotrimazole as a suitable imidazole antifungal for treating tinea capitis, tinea corporis, tinea cruris, and tinea pedis. One would have been motivated to use clotrimazole as the antifungal agent because Burnett et al. teaches the desire to reduce the amount of skin permeation in order to reduce side effects, and Shah et al. teach that commercially marketed 1 wt.% clotrimazole does not permeate through the skin.

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Response to Arguments

Applicants argue on page 16 that Shah et al. teach away from the claimed compositions by disclosing that strong steroidal anti-inflammatories cause undesirable side effects such as skin atrophy, rebound phenomenon, and telangiectasia and low

potency steroidal anti-inflammatories are not effective in providing fast relief from inflammatory symptoms (col. 4, ll. 3-11).

However, the examiner respectfully directs attention to col. 3, ll. 54-59 and 65 wherein Shah et al. teach that steroidal anti-inflammatories suitable for their invention includes desonide, which is the instantly claimed steroid, and is preferably used in conjunction with an antifungal agent, such as clotrimazole. Also, Shah et al. was merely used to show that clotrimazole is an effective antifungal agent that can be used as the imidazole antifungal agent in the composition of Burnett et al.

Declaration under 37 CFR 1.131

1. The declaration filed on 14 March 2007 under 37 CFR 1.131 states that Applicants conceived and reduced to practice the claimed compositions and methods in the United States prior to September 2, 1999, the earliest priority date for McCadden, et al., as demonstrated by Exhibit A. The declaration is sufficient to overcome the McCadden et al. reference (US 2003/0232086 A1) and the Burnett et al. reference (EP 1 159 956, published 05 December 2001).

However, Applicants earliest effective filing date is 24 October 2002. The declaration is ineffective to overcome the Quigley et al. (US 6,075,056 published 13 June 2000), Burnett et al. (US 6,238,683), and Shah et al. (US 5,219,877) references. The references are a statutory bar under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and thus cannot be overcome by an affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.131. See MPEP 706.02(b).

Declaration under 37 CFR 1.132

1. The declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed 14 March 2007, which contains the same statements as the declaration filed 27 December 2005, states that prior art composition, Lotrisone, was a combination of anti-fungal clotrimazole with a high potency corticosteroid, betamethasone dipropionate. The declaration states that the steroid is too potent to be used safely on thin skinned areas of the body, and therefore, it would have been unethical to compare the compositions of the instant invention with compounds using stronger, more potent steroids, as there would be the real risk of major untoward side effects. The declaration further shows data wherein patients suffering from tinea cruris, intertriginous dermatitis, tinea corporis, tinea corporis with tinea pedis and onychomycosis, and inflammatory tinea were treated with clotrimazole 1% cream with alclometasone dipropionate 0.05% cream, oxiconazole cream 1% with hydrocortisone cream 2½%, econazole cream 1% with fluocinalone acetonide cream 0.01%, econazole cream 1% with alclometasone dipropionate 0.05% cream, and desonide cream with clotrimazole cream, respectively, wherein each patient had marked to complete clearing within several weeks.

As discussed above, Quigley et al. disclose a lotion comprising betamethasone dipropionate 0.064% (a low-medium potency steroid according to the Psoriasis Foundation: Potencies of topical steroids submitted as Exhibit C with the declaration) and butenafine 1% (Example 10). Quigley et al. further disclose that the compositions of their invention are useful for treating fungal diseases such as tinea pedis, tinea capitis, tinea corporis, tinea versicolor, scalp disorders, tinea cruris, and candidiasis

(col. 7, ll. 25-30). Burnett et al. disclose a formulation comprising 2% ketoconazole and 0.05% desonide (a low or low-medium potency steroid) (Table 9), wherein the formulation is sufficient to treat tinea corporis, tinea cruris and tinea pedis (col. 7, ll. 14-18). The declaration does not overcome the rejections discussed above because there is not a side by side comparison of the compositions of the instant claims with the compositions of the closest prior art to indicate an unexpected result.

It is noted, as mentioned above, that Dr. Goldstein states that it would have been unethical to compare the compositions of the instant invention with compounds using stronger, more potent steroids, as there would be the real risk of major untoward side effects. However, the prior art clearly teaches compositions comprising low to low-medium potency steroids in combination with antifungal compounds (see Quigley et al. and Burnett et al., as discussed above). Thus, it is unclear why a side by side comparison of the compositions of the instant claims with the compositions of the closest prior art could not be conducted. Therefore, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the compositions and methods of the instant claims are anticipated and/or rendered obvious, as detailed above.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathan W. Schlientz whose telephone number is 571-272-9924. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NWS

/Johann R. Richter/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1616